train to the relatives of the deceased, residing in Spring-Myers was about thirty five years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and weighed perhaps one hundred and thirty five pounds. From some cause his hair seemed to have grown prematurely gray, which gave him the ap-pearance of being much order than he really was.

Our Chihuahua Correspondence-

CHBECARUA, Nov. 3, 1858. Mineral Resources of Sonora, Chihuahua and the States the Western Slope of the Cordilleras—Annual Produce in Coin and Bars—Peaceable Character of the Population in the Mining Districts-American Labor in Re

Of late politicians and capitalists have had their attention frequently called to the mineral and agricultural resources of Sonora, Chinuahua and other Mexican States, but few who have not resided or travelled in Mexico can form any correct idea of the.immense treasures that lie buried in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Durango, patiently awaiting the employment of capital and well directed labor to develope them. So little is known of the above named States, as well as others situated upon the western slope of the Cordilleras, that if pear fabulous. Yet the fact is patent to any one who has taken the pains to travel and investigate the facts. In those States sliver, gold, copper, cinnabar, tin, iron, coa and saltpetre are found in inexhaustible quantities. Cali fornia, in her paliment days, bore no comparison in poin of mineral resources to the same area in any one of the

tates above mentioned.

The amount of silver in coin and bars that is annually taken out of Mexico open the Pacific side of that country amounts to \$18,000,000. The bulk of this sum is in bars, and is smaggled out of the country. The expects of coper in pigs or bar amounts to about \$2,000,000 yearly. The mines are now worked with vigor, and no political circumstance, however adverse, can check the yield from these great sources of wealth. From 1796 to 1820 the mines of Mexico produced annually \$22,000,000. Since that time they have steadily moreased, until now the yearly product amounts to nearly \$37,000,000, and this, too, in the face of all the political troubles by which the country is distracted. At no time since Mexico has been a nation has she been sunk so politically low as at the present day, and at no time since her history began have ner mines been so prolitic and yielded so abundantly. The States above mentioned also abound in cheap and reliable labor and all agricultural products that the miner needs. There is found in many of the mining districts splendid water power for propelling machinery to reduce the various constructions necessary for the various constructions constituting a mining hactenda. The people of these mining regions are a quiet, inoflensive, industrious race, entirely different from those found about populous cities and coast towns.

I have travelled amongst these people many thousand taken out of Mexico upon the Pacific side of that country

towns.

I have travelled amongst these people many thousand miles, examining the mines of the country, without arms or defence of any kind, and have never in a single instance been treated other than in the most kind and hospitable manner.

been treated other than in the most kind and hospitable manner.

Near four years of residence and travel among the mines of Mexico has convinced me of their inexhaustible riches, and also of the fact that many misrepresentations have appeared from time to time of the people, especially of the mining districts. Persons and property are as safe in times districts as they are anywhere. The people of this part of Mexico are represented as being hostile to foreigners. This is an entire mistake. They are anxious for and carnestly desire Americans of good character and espiral to come amongst them and engage in industrial pursuits, and whenever they have done so they have done all in their power to assist and protect them. Filibusters and men of that stripe they do not want. Such men do not plant, but reap what others sow, whilst at the same time they spread desolution, distress and roin amongst those who wish to be in peace.

Cur Havana Correspondent

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 185 Profitable Charter of a Vessel for the African Tra, — One Thousand Soldiers Landed from Spain—The United States Steamer Despatch for Norfolk-Two Cargoes of Slaves Landed-Escape of Chain Gang Prisoners-The Opera, the Artists, and the Public-Yellow Fever on a British Bark-Bodies Taken from the Ruins caused by the Late Explosion.

The bark J. J. Cobb. I am told, has been chartered by

a Spanish house in this city, for two years, to be engaged in the legal trade with the coast of Africa. I hear the lowest wages offered, even to landsmen, to go in her, is \$60 per

On the 16th instant the Spanish corvette Ferrolana arrived (in lifty-three days) from Cadiz, bringing one chief and his family, fitteen officers and 538 individuos de troper. On the 11th instant the Spanish frigate Isabel Segunda arrived (in lifty eight days) from Caviz, via the Canary sles, bringing one chief, fifteen officers and 534 soldado On the 13th instant his Excellency the Captain General received at the Campo Marte two other battalions of the

A cargo of slaves, seven hundred in number, was re-cently landed on the north side of this island, somewhere to the west of this port, at a new place purchased for the express purpose of landing boxales. The exact locality is not known.

nown. ther cargo of slaves has also been recently landed at

Coyo Cincolegias, which is also on the north side of this island.

On Monday or Tuesday of last week two members of the honorable fraternity of the Presidio (chain gang), employed behind the Moro Castle, made good their escape. The only weapon they possessed was the half of a pair of science, with, "but which they, fastening to a pole, used as a lance, killing a negro they met in the road; and afterwards neceting a fish potter, they took his horse, with paniers, fish and all, from him. One of them mounted the horse and rode away; the other, pursuing his journey on foct, was overtaken and recaptured.

On the 11th instant the "Traviata" was represented at the Villanueva theatre, with Macaferri as Alfred—Steffani being unwell. I am sorry to say Macaferri was hissed. Next evening the same opera was receated, with Steffani as Alfred. Everything went off most plorously. Gazaniga achieved fresh triumphs. She exhibited with excussable pride, in the banquet scene, the gold vase presented to her in this city last season. Since then "Il Barbiere" his been thrice represented, with the Gassier as Rosius, and her husband as Figaro. After the opera, on each evening, Gassier sing the "Carnival of Venice," with variations, with great brilliancy, power and sweetness. "La Traviata" was represented inst evening, to a crowded house.

On Friday last the British bark Abeona, of London, put in here in distress, taving been twenty four days from Contracealcos, Mexico, laden with mahogany for London. Two of her crew has ded and been buried at sea, and her exper, mate and four of the crew were ill with yellow fever when she put into this port. They are convalencent, and it is hoped that in the course of a few days the Abeona will proceed on her voyage.

I was again at the Lycep on Monday evening, and witnessed the representation of a three act comedy, called "Jugar por Tabla," a title quite untranslatable into our vernacular.

The weather is delightful, resembling early summer weather at New York. Thus far the present has been the most a

Dutch Monopoly in the Indian Sens. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New YORK, Dec. 2, 1858.

in reply to part of my communication of the 28th Novem ber, informs me and your readers that the Dutch govern ington, that on and after the lat of May, 1859, the ports of natra, Borneo, &c., are open to the "world trade." All the ports in the southern portions of Sumatra, Borneo and Celebes, such as Padang, Moera Kompob, Banjarmassin. Sambos, Macassar, Menado and Kema, where the Dutch have established forts, and maintain some show of authority, have long ago been opened to a certain free dom of trade; and Holland now offers to permit a freedom of intercourse with the northern portions of these islands

of intercourse with the northern portions of these islands, over which she has no more right of jurisdiction than the United states. The Engish-Indian journals, especially of Singapore, have recently been discussing the absurd and unwarranted assumption of the Netherlands-India government is assumed a decree to permit intercourse with the island of Bail, whence her troops were once ignominiously expelled by the natives, and over which she exercises no authority whatever. It is like the ofter of the devit to our Saviour, or of King George to General Allen-making a profer of gifts which did not belong to them.

But notwithstanding this ofter of open ports, which may be more or less warranted by some tilito to sovereignty, the true grievance against Holiands—and with regard to which I am not disposed to "be quiet"—is this that, although Batavia, and Scorabaga, and Macassar, Padang and Banjas massin, ports in Java, Celebes. Sumatra and Borneo, are accessible to our ships on the payment of certain duties of export and certain onerous restrictions, which to a great extent prevent their entering them, yet no American Citizen is permitted to enter the interior of any of these islands, whether his object be curiosity, trade or to apread the Gospel, Once in a while a favored person obtains permission, after application to the Governor General, to visit the interior, when he is invariably followed by a government spy. These ports of the lutch Fast Indies are opened on procisely the same footing as a few of the ports of China were opened previous to the treaty of Tien tsin. The Christian ambassadors in the East should not have passed in their circuit and archipelingo to the free intercourse of the world, and had decided where it is merely an assumption, as it was in the case of Jambee before the late Dutch filibustering raid u

OUR STATE ARSENALS.

Spendthrift Expenditure of the Public Money in Military Buildings—Insecure and Value-less Character of the State Arsenals, &c.

We propose in this article to give a condensed history of military arsenal erections in this State during the last dozen years, and expose to the people the large amounts of money which have been squandered by epauletted as-pirants and political spendthrifts within the above period. Henry Storms, when Commissary General, in the year 1848, conocived the idea of selling to the United States government a piece of property owned by the State at the Narrows, in Richmond county. This land was con-veyed to the State, portions of it in 1794, and other portions in 1809. The object of the purchase by the State was for erecting thereon military defences of the city of New York. Negotiations were entered into between the Commissioners of the Land Office on the part of the State, and Major Delafield on the part of the general government, and concluded on the 28th December, 1847, when the property was duly transferred to the United States for the sum of \$33,284 87, being the amount which it originally cost the State, with six per cent interest for about forty years. This amount was deposited in the Manhattan Bank to the credit of the State.

The next step was to use this money in the construction of a new State Arsenal in the city of New York. The Le gislature passed an act for that purpose, and authorized the Commissioners of the Land Office, together with the Commissary General, to select the ground upon which the new structure should be erected. The State was the owner of ten acres of ground in the upper part of the city, located between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and Sixty-third and Sixty-fifth streets, upon which the powder magazine then stood. Upon this plot of ground it was de

cided to erect the new arsenai.

This was under democratic rule. General Storms was the general superintendent, and the erection of the new arsenal was commenced. It soon proved that the archi tects and master builders were incompetent to discharge the duty properly and economically. A large portion of the money appropriated was expended in draining the lands and blasting rocks for a foundation. The structure arose some two stories, when politics took a change General Storms was ousted, and Colonel John Stewart whig, became his successor. Upon an examination of the accounts, it was ascertained that nearly, if not quite, the whole amount received from the general government and appropriated to the construction of the arsenal was expended. Other architects and different mechanics were employed, and a well known politician was sent down from Albauy as principal superintendent. The politicians now in charge, no doubt for political purposes, condemned the work as far as it had progressed, and decided to demolish it and commence anew from the foundation. But the funds were exhausted, and, after consultation as to where more money could be procured, it was finally determined to dispose of the old arsenal property in Centre street, opposite the Tombs. The Common Council of the city of New York adopted the following resolution:-

Resolved, That in consideration of the State releasing to the Corporation of this city, the ground situate in Centre, Elm, Franklin and White streets, now occupied for around pur-poses, the Corporation of the city will pay to the State, out of the processis of said property when sold, for the purpose of the processis of said property when sold, for the purpose of creeding a new around upon other grounds in this city, the som of thirty thousand deliars, provided the State Commis-sioners for the creeding of said around, in occupation with the city, procure the passage of an act authorizing such payment as aloressic.

s aforesaid.

Acousted by the Board of Aldermen, May 3, 1848.

Adopted by the Board of Assistants, May 5, 1848.

Approved by the Mayor, May 6, 1848.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The Commissioners of the Land Office accepted the proposition of the Common Council, and the old ars grounds were transferred to the city on the 28th of June, 1848. It is proper to remark that the entire block was under a perpetual lease to the State from the city, for a nominal annual rent, so long as used for military purposes, except one lot on White street, the title to which was held by the State.

The new managers of the State arsenal now had thirty

thousand dollars more to expend. The work then was commenced, and this new appropriation soon became expended also, but the arsenal still remained unfinished, al-though the politicians had expended sixty-four thousand dollars. The Legislature was next appealed to, and twen-ty-four thousand dollars more was taken directly from the State treasury, making a total of nearly ninety thousand dollars expended upon the arsenal on Fifth ave-nue; and with the absorption of this immense amount! the concern is a miserable structure, unfit for the prescrvation of the military property of the State, and unsuitable for a depository of arms in any respect whatever.

received at the Campo Marte two other battalions of the columbarios, and I have never before seen such a sad falling off in men pretending to have any knowledge of military matters. They excited the laughter of the spectators by their bad marching as they passed along the Passo in double quick time, on their return to their quarters. Not a single company was in line, and their mode of marching can only be described as a sort of hop, saip and jump affair.

The United States steamer Despatch sailed on the 11th just for Norfolk, via Key West.

The bark Prisculta, Newton, from Philadelphia, brought a mare for the Captain General; and last Sunday Captain Newton was invited to dine with his Excellency, but po

of the arrenal and the valuable ten acres, and an-oding the money in various other sections of the State. The project failed at that acasion, but in 1858, having ordinated a favorable looby, the act was passed. Its main provisions are that the city of New York should have the prior right of purchase, at a stipulated amount, the money to be used in the erection of arsenais in various parts of the State. Three commissioners were named in the act to have the control of the fund thus realized, and these men were selected entirely from the regulation application of those funds. The city of New York was preferred in the law, and accordingly entitled to all that immense property, for the sum of two hemitred and seventy-five thousand solars; whereas, had the ten acres been surveyed and parcelled out in lots, the property would have yielded to the State at least a million of dollars. Well, the city paid the amount, and provision was made by the Legislature for its distribution and expenditure, as follows:—For the construction of a new arsenal in the city of New York, \$100,000; Brooklyn, \$40,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$5,000, Owner, \$17,000; Corning, \$14,000; Rochester, \$5,000, Troy, \$5,000; Etca, \$4,000; Syracuse, \$4,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Syracuse, \$4,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$45,000; Albany, 25,000; Bulliato, \$5,000, Owner, \$17,000; Corning, \$14,000; Rochester, \$5,000, Troy, \$5,000; Etca, \$4,000; Syracuse, \$4,000; Albany, \$1,000; Rochester, \$5,000, Troy, \$5,000; Etca, \$4,000; Syracuse, \$4,000; Albany, \$1,000; Rochester, \$5,000, Troy, \$5,000; Etca, \$4,000; Syracuse, \$4,000; Albany, \$1,000; Rochester, \$5,000, Troy, \$5,000; Brokely, \$1,000; Rochester, for us to determine upon whom the blame of this accident lies, but we do assert that the slight materials employed in the construction of the roof, and also the quality of the mortar used in conventing the brick walls, were not of the firm and substantial nature which a building of such mammoth dimensions required. An investigation will be held, but will only succeed in disceing the State treasury out of the amount necessary to requir the roof and sides. The Brooklyn arsenal, also nearly ready for occupation, and erected under the supervision of the same architect who planned the New York one, has been pronounced dangerous. Measures have been taken to strengthen the root and waits by means of patchwork, and we learn that the aforesaid commissioners have consented to it. We doubt whether Major General Duryon will venture any parties of his command under the process roof, which, peing constructed under the name supervision and upon the identical experimental plan of the New York Seventh avenue Arsenal, is just as lable to crumble into atoms. The roof at Brooklyn should be entirely taken off and another substituted, from which no danger need be reasonably apprecianted.

nue Arsenal, is just as lable to crumble into atoms. The roof at Brookly abould be entirely taken off and another substituted, from which no danger need be reasonably apprehended.

We learn, also, that the Albany arsenal is in a lamentable condition. The State was in possession of a large, substantial building, located upon a valuable lot and in an eligible position. Instead of rebuilding upon that spet, the commissioners disposed of that property to the Corporation of Albany for less than one quarter of its value. We cannot understand what these military commissioners were thinking about when they allowed such a sacrifice of that property. No more appropriate spot could have been selected upon which to expend the twenty-five thousand dollars. And further, to show the foilty of this Bard of Commissioners, we may add that they selected a spot for the arsenal at Albany upon which nearly one quarter of the amount appropriated was expended in driving piles around the whole extent of the lot before a single foundation stone could be land. It appears almost incredible that they should undertake to erect a building of that class without directing their engineers and architects to make a therough examination of the foundation. Having squandered that sum before commencing the building, there is so much deliciency that it has been found necessary to abandon the third story entirely, for want of funds. From what we learn we have come to the succlusion that the Commissioners should be brought before a committee of the Legislature and required to give an account why they took the responsibility of employing architects to draw plans and superintend the erection of the New York, Brooklyn and Albany arsenals, who have been proved so utterly incompetent for the fulfilment of their duties.

There has been no light as yet shed upon the erection of arsenals and armorizes in other parts of the State. There will likely be some kind of a report submitted to the Legislature, giving an account of the trugeress of these military works,

rows, the property in Centre street, the ten acres in Central park, and the valuable lots and buildings in the city of Albany, that the State has been directly swindled out of a million and a half or two millions of dollars, and in return possesses a pile of brick and mortar in the Seventh avenue in this city, a dangerous unfinished structure in the city of Brocklyn, and a miserable abortion in the city of Albany, tottering and swaying about upon a wooden foundation, composed of hemlock and pine saplings, presenting to the eye the meanest specimen of architecture in the country. The State has been liberal in its efforts to advance the military spirit of its citizens, but her leading military political partisans have spent her means without producing the least benefit to the protection of its arms or the discipline of its citizen soldiery.

The Late Austrian Bank Forgeries. COUNTERFEITS ON THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRIA— FIRST COUNTERFEIT ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND— FRAUDULENT NEW ENGLAND BANK, MAINE—AF-FIDAVITS IN THE AUSTRIAN BANK FORGERY CASE SUPPRESSED, ETC.

PRESSED, ETC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

most important investigations that have taken place in a century in relation to paper money, have recently occupied our pelice courts and the most liberal and exten-sive publication of the evidence should be made, in order to wake up the slumbering interest of the good natured,

humbugged public.
It appears that the counterfeits on the National Bank Austria, were engraved and printed in this city, and that they were manufactured precisely in the same way that the first counterfeits on the Bank of England were manufactured, just one hundred years ago. Here are the facts:-

The Austrian bank note was cut into as many separate pieces as there were pictures composing it. Each piece or picture was then taken to the best engravers in the city and was entraved without the least suspicion of any wrong. A bank note printer was then employed, at a sa lary of \$15 per week, to print the separate plates, one

lary of \$15 per week, to print the separate plates, one after the other, on pieces of paper, forming the requisite combination of embellishments. The ingenious rogues had nothing to do themselves except the filling up with pen and ink.

It is a matter of history that the notes of the Bank of England circulated for sixty-five years previous to 1758 without an attempt to counterfeit them; and that in that year Richard William Vaughan, a Stafford-hire lines draper, manufactured the first counterfeit, in this way, viz. He cut a £20 note into as many parts as the various pictures and wordsof which it was composed would permit, and these he caused to be engraved by the best caravers in London, on separate plates, at different times and places. In like manner he procured the printing also. Thus, without executing a stroke of labor bimself, he procured counterfeits to the number of twenty, engraved and printed by the best workmen, without the least suspicion on their part. It appears that he diffed up, signed and deposited them in the hands of a young lady to whom he was attached, solely as an evidence of his wealth, and through her they went into direulation, and soon found their way to the bank, causing great commotion, not only in the bank but throughout alt England. Vaughan was detected, tried, convicted and executed, becoming the first martly to an inscorre system of constructing bank notes, which has been the ruin of thousands upon thousands succ.

One hundred years have justed since then, and not the

notes, which has been the run of thousands upon thousands since.

One hundred years have passed since then, and not the
first step has been taken by the banks to prevent the same
occurrence. There is scarcely a bank note in circuiation in this country that cannot be counterfedted
in the same minner. In fact, our bank note engravers
adopt the very system invented by Vaughan, viz.:
procering the various vignettes, titles and ernaments,
engraved on separate pieces of steel, and subsequently
combining them. Vaughan was hing for the invention,
but now our original notes are manufactured on his plan
of predecing counterfeits. Thus it actually appears that
our whole system of manufacturing our paper currency is
a system of counterfeiting in its very nature. The bills of
one bank are counterfeiting in some respects of the bills of
other banks. Nay, it is not very rare that we find the
tills of the werst kind of bogus swinding concerns exact
fac similies of good banks, being the work of the same
engraving firm, with the same dies.

It would be no difficult task to demonstrate that all of
ficial action taken by the various and encoassive Superintendents of the Bank Department of the State of New York
in relation to engraving, have directly or indirectly

n relation to engraving, have directly or indirectly inpited, encouraged and aided counterfeiters: —

1. By having the notes of all the banks alike in pictorial

1. By having the lotes of all the sames alise in performs prrangement, enabling a counterfeiter to make one plate maker for counterfeits on all backs in the State by merely hanging the title and location.

2. Using the State arms on all notes of all denomina-lous, saving the counterfeiter the trouble of engraving

2. Using the State arms on all notes of all denominations, saving the counterfeiter the trouble of engraving this part of a note more than once.

3. Ordering the particular location of the State arms to designate the denominational value, ("Trues, on all 20's and upwards it must be at least an inch and a half from either end.")—while millions of one dollar notes are in circulation with the State arms located there, chabbing regions to after such notes to 50's and 100's, and prove that if they are not such in reality they ought to be such according to the rules of the sagacious Superintendent of the New York Eark Department.

The Bains Superimentedent of this State has entire control by law of all engraving and printing for the paper money of this State. He is required by law to return in his custody and under his control all dies, plates and materials, &c.: and, though he may see and know that some of the dos were used to make the plates for the late fraudolent New England Bank, Maine, it is not likely that he will say anything about it in his next annual report. There is no such bank in the State of Maine as the New England Bank, but there is such a bank in lieston, Mass. Now, it is very likely that the unifor part of the \$600,000 of the fraudolent Mame tolls will be incely altered, thus—Maine will be erused and Massachusetts substituted, and Beston will be erused and Massachusetts substituted, and Beston will be crused and season of the transpart. It may be that the substitute of the test they was the and upwards it must be at least an inch and a half from either ent.")—while millions of one dollar notes are in circulation with the State arms located there, enabling regues to after such soles to 50°s and 100°s, and prove that if they are not such notes to 50°s and 100°s, and prove that if they are not such notes Superintendent of the New York Bank Department.

The Bank Superintendent of this State has entire control by law of all engraving and printing for the paper money of this State. He is required by law to retain in his next such y and under his control all dies, plates and materials, &c.; and, though he may see and know that some of the dies were used to make the plates for the late fraudulent New England Bank, Maine, it is not likely that he will say anything about it in his next antumi report. There is no such bank in bestoon, Mass. Now, it is very likely that he major part of the \$500,000 of the fraudulent Mann tolls will be micely altered, thus.—Maine will be erased and Massachusetts substituted, and Boston will take the place of Fairmonnt. It may be that this was the littuate intention of the originators, in order to extend the appointment of a committee of three, authorized to look to some kind of a commonte, and to respectfully ask apprint on the last ten of fifteen years, that 10°s, 56°s and 100°s Paniers! Bank of Tennessee were of tamed by fast of the desconnication of the desconnication of the specific time and the population of the appointment of a committee of the considered to look to some kind of a commontee of three, authorized to look to some kind of a commontee of three authorized to look to some kind of a committee of three authorized to look to some kind of a commontee of three authorized to look to some kind of a commontee of three authorized to look to some kind of a commontee of three authorized to look to some kind of a commontee of the three can be no safe administration of the special particle of the appointment of a committee of the present on the particle should be heard teac

Treasury note plate of the denomination of five hundre dollars was obtained by a counterfester. There is nothin strange in all this. "Accidents will happen in the bea regulated families." The president of the consolidate firm advertises in a card that this New England Ban

strange in all this. "Accidents will inspien in the best regulated families." The president of the consolidated firm advertises in a card that this New England Brak matter occurred before the consolidation was consummated. But it does not follow that the same thing may not occur again. The counterfeits on the National Brak, Austria, prove that it may occur, and that, too, without compromising the ategrity of the innocent worknown.

The truth is that every one carrying on business is glad to get business, and the man already established may overstep the bounds of caution with more safety than he who is struging for a good reputation.

It is absurd to pretend to engrave for none but good banks, since none can draw the line between a good and a bad one. Were it not for the profits arising from the work of what the papers call bogue one horse swinding concerns, no bank note engraving firm could pay expenses, as now organized and managed. The work of a large back, like the American Exchange Bank, New York, costs the engraver large sums for new vignettes, &c. But when they get an order for the American Exchange Bank, Washington, D. C., the price is precisely the same, and the whole sum is clear profit, because the dies, title and all, are ready at hand.

Fashion has as much to do with our bank notes as with a lady's dress. Security has no more to do with the one than warmth and comfort with the other. It is the fashion now to have our notes printed in many colors, eine on the top of the other. Though compariences are resping a rich harvest in passing off their old franchs in new dresses, the engravers will be no more likely to discourage the extra and foolish expense than the manutacherers of hooped skirts to recommend their ahandonment. The quack dector don't want his patients cured too quickly, for then be would have no market for his medicines.

Some of the affidavits have been suppressed in this Austrian case; so pray, Mr Editor, let us have in the columns of the New Yooks Harana a full report of the evidence con

The Will of Benjamin Marshall, Late of

Troy.
The will of Mr. Marshall has been published. He first provides for the payment of his just debts and his provides for the payment of his just debts and his foneral expenses; second, he devises his dwelling house, furniture, plate, &c., to his son John Stanton Marshall; third, he devises the mortgage which secures his interest in the New York Mills (Jucida county), one third in trust for his son John, for his support and maintenance, the principal to go to his issue, if any, one-third to the children of his brother Jeremiah in England, in equal shares, and to their issue, if any; fourth, he devises the remainder of his roal and personal estate to his executors in trous for objects specified, in the lith chanse, viz. his mills at froy are to be kept in operation during the lives of Joseph M Carville and Joseph Marshall, or so long as the executors may deem advisable. The income therefrom and also the net animal income of his other property, to be divided as follows:—One-half of said income to be divided and paid over in equal shares to the American Bible Society, the American Home Mission Selety and American Tract Society, and the other half they of the expended in supporting and maintaining the Marshall Infirmary, in the city of Trox, for the support of indigent poor or lame persons, which is located on the lands and promises on the south side of the Poestenkill, near the Ida Mills.

Sixth. I further order and direct my said executors, the survivors and survivor of them, on the death of the said Joseph Marshall Carville and Joseph Marshall, and the survivor sand survivor of them, on the death of the said Joseph Marshall Carville and Joseph Marshall, and the survivor and survivor of them, on the death of the said Joseph Marshall Carville and Joseph Marshall, and the survivor of them, in management said to the survivor of them, on the death of the said Joseph Marshall, without lawful issue, then and in that case I give, devise and bequeathed to them in trust, and to distribute and deliver over such mondy and estate to the several legatees and for the objects in article fifth above named, and in the same proportion as foneral expenses; second, he devises his dwelling house, furniture, plate, &c., to his son John Stanton Marshall;

Latest News from Kansas.

OUR LAWRENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 10, 1858.

Leavenworth Constitution Sent to Congress—Parties in Fluver and Against Admission Under it—Speculating—Land Jobbing-Projects for Obtaining Grants of Land from the Federal Government, do. Politics, so far as the people are concerned, are very

quiet in the Territory at present, but speculators and political aspirants are ever working, plotting, planning and devising. The admission of Kansas as a State and grants of land from the federal government for railroad or other stockjobbing purposes are the subjects which chiefly occu-

of land from the federal government for railroad or other stockjobbing purposes are the subjects which chiefly occupy their attention.

The Leavenworth constitution, it will be remembered, was railied by a small vote of about 7,000. Notwall standing the opinion of the Attorney General against the legality of that constitution, many parties here claim the it is legal, and desire Kansas to be admitted under it Judge M. F. Conway, the President of the Convention which framed said constitution, accordingly forwarded, a few days since, by the United States express, to Washington, two copies of the document, duly authenticated, accompanied by two copies of a tabular statement of the returns of the election on the ratification of the same; one to be given to M. J. Parrot for the House, and the other to Seward for the Senate. The constitution has doubtless been presented ere this time; so that the application of Kansas for admission must now be before Congress. What the republicans here fear is that the republicans in the States will themselves suppress the application, so that it gets before Congress at all at this session it will be at a late day, and then introduced, only for appearance sake to be retured to some committee and quietly killed. That would enable the republicans to keep up their nue and cry of Bleeding Kansas. Then Robinson is engaged in a scheme to get the Delaware Reserve and other valuable lains in the Territory appropriated "to a railroad company," of which he i principal stockholder. He desires to defeat our admission as a State, because that would defeat his land spoliatio scheme. It would necessarily supersede this special and direct grants of land, and cause all the lands given by the federal government for railroads and other purposes to be granted. As provided for in the ordinance to the State Constitution, the provisions of which would be an insuperable obstate to the scheme of Robinson & Co. It is understood that Robinson has engaged with him in this business a large number of republican me

lates on swinding the democrats, and thereby getting the land, on staying off the admission of the State until this is accomplished, then to turn round, be a ferce republican, and ride into the United States Senate as such. Seen a trickster ought to be upset.

Seward has an interest in a paper here, which he intends, or designs, to use to effect the vote of Kansas in 1860.

Meeting of the Creditors of the Ohlo Life and Trust Company.

(From the Chemnah Gazette, Dec. 12.)

A meeting of the creditors of the Trust Company, called by Mr. Nesmath, was held at Melodoon Hall vesterday foreneon. There were forty persons present, who assembled without snowing for what purpose, or at whose instance. Nobody could, would or did explain, and the gentleman who called the meeting stack as close to fix seat as though his contatalls had been waxed by some mischneyous bey.

Finally, Mr. Accesses Isnax addressed his fellow sufferers, and related an instance of a poor woman who had

Finally, Mr. Accessiva Islant addressed his fellow suf-ferers, and related an instance of a poor woman who had \$500 locked up in the Trust Cempany, and had berrowed \$500 with the hope of a dividend by this time, but now found herself unable to pay. He thought there were many other instances equally as painted in the relation.

The meeting then formally organized by appointing Mr. N. Barriett charrman, and Mr. Joseph Biggs secretary. Wm. Key Bond, Faq., one of the committee appointed at a meeting of the creditors in September, 1857, then gave a long, technica account of the explosion of the Trust Com-pany, and what the directors promised to do, and what they had not done—with which every person present had been familiar for a year. He expressed himself in tear of gentlemen who came to those meetings with honey on their lips, and advised "masterly inactivity." Colonel Bond closed his remarks by presenting to Mr. Nesmitt's meeting a presimble and series of resolutions, which were read and alloyded by a little mere than a majority fole, but afterwards the vote was reconsidered, on motion of

exception of those suggesting the appointment of a committee, which met with some opposition, our were family concurred in by a feetle majority. Another resolution was adopted, instructing the committee to report at an adjourned meeting on thursday morning at ten o'clock. The Chairman then appointed as the committee of three William Key Bond, Dr. Fore and H. B. Hardy.

Mr. Bianov then offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That we, the creditors of the Ono Life Innorance and Trust Company, complatically object to being represented by Spining & Brown in the action commenced by their attorney, Judge Hoadley, in the Superior Court of Cinclinnati, being entirely opposed to the objects and purposes of the said action, as we understand them.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Nermith's meeting adjourned. The resolutions, no doubt, expressed the honest, candid sentiments of the creditors, who are ready to adopt any honorable course to get passession of the money of which they have been defracted. They come together at each periodical call, in the hope that some to appear my bother have been defracted. They come tegether at each periodical call, in the hope that something may be done or suggested for their interest, but the movers in this meeting were alread to show their hands, and only one of them his face, and he was put forward to do the work, though he had not the courage to avow his

Death of a Desperate Character—Career of a Canadian Patriot. A few days stace, says the Madson (Wir.) Argus of the 18th inst., a manand his wife, in Milwankie, were arrested

A few days since, says the Madison (Wis.) Argus of the 18th best, a man and his wife, in Milwaokie, were arrested on a charge of stenling money from a sick stranger, who afterwards died, as was supposed, from the effects of posson. The charge of murder was then also brought against them. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that he was not possoned, but had died from inflammation and paralysis of the lungs.

The person who thus died was Benjamin Lett, noted twenty years ago, during the Canada rebellion, as one of the bravest, flost reckless and daring of the band engaged in it.

We remember him well, having, as a boy, seen him many times at public gatherings in New York, which was near the frontier of Canada, and he had no particular attachment to either side of Nagara river. He was not a man of apparently great power, but we have seen him at general trainings and town meetings take by the collar, one in each hand, two men of ordenary weight, and lift them, at arms length, from the ground. He was a producing jumper, and beat all specimens of vaulting that we ever see.

we ever saw,

The Milwankie Sentinel gives this account of him.—
He was born in Canada, of Scotch parents, and spent, the early pertien of his life, if we are not mistaken, in the city of Teronio. Those of the "Canada patriots" of 1837-8 will remember him as one of the bravest and most desperate of the rebel army. It is true that he was the author of many barbarous deeds, but they were not wholly without cause.

In the year 1837, when the rebellion first broke out in Canada, a sister of Lett's whom he level with a heart in

author of many barbarous deeds, but they were not wholly without cause.

In the year 1837, when the rebellion first broke out in Canaen, a sister of Lett's whom he loved with a brother's effection fell into the hands of a number of British efficers, who submitted her to the grossest indignities, which we believe, ultimitely resulted in her death. Henceforth Len hasbored the bitterest enmity towards the government and its officers, and from this occurrence may be dated the beginning of his desperate career. He fought with great valor in every engagement with the government troops, and not unfrequently signalized himself with deeds of bravery. He took a preminent part in the burning of the British steamer Sir Robert Feel. In 1837, and at Mill Font, where so many of the rebels were captured, he escaped by jumping from the second stay of a house and cutting his way through a large party of troops who had surrounded it. Lett then cam over to the American side, but shortly afterwards went back in disguise and shot Captain Usher, the leader of the Canadian party who burned the American atomic Caroline. This seems to be one of the most cowardly acts ever committed by Lett. He employed a man to go to captain Usher's headquarters at night, who, under some pretence, got him to come to the door, when Lett shot him dead on the spot, and again made his escape to the American side. Shortly afterwards he blew up the Canadian steamer Great Western, at Oswego, N. Y., for which he was arrested, tried and convicted at Buffaio. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment, but while being conveyed to the State Prison, handcuffeit and shackeled, he jumped from a railroad train, while it was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and made his escape to the Nanous of the state of the condition of the same of the condition of the condition of the handcuffe, and shackeled, he jumped from a realiroad train, while it was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and made his escape until be got them broken off.

It would not do for h

The South Carolina Senators, OUR SPECIAL COLUMBIA CORRESTONDENCE, COLUMNA, S. C., Nov. 26, 1858. Legislature of New York, de.

The Legislature, which is now in session here, presents some striking contrasts with the Legislature of the State of New York. Incredible as it may seem to the Weed, Matteson, and other lobby men, there is actually a State Legislature meeting daily in this city, with

Matteson, and other lobby men, there is actually a State Legislature meeting daily in this city, without a "third house," or a single lobby-man within the boundaries of the capital. Nay, more: a United States Senator is about to be elected, and not a wire is pulled to influence votes—not a single long nose is poked into the ear of senator or representative to win him over to "our candidate."

The manner of conducting the business of the houses here differs materially from the method in New York. The Presidents of the two bodies are seen dressed in purple gowns, lined and fringed with velvet of the same color, and with kid gioves on their hands, while the clorks wear flowing slik robes, after the fashion of English barristers. The members observe but little order, walking about and conversing while business is going on, and only seated and slient from courteey during a debate. The fashion, too, of wearing the bat during the session—visiters only are required to be uncovered—gives the housest a rowdyish appearance, very similar to our own legililative halls during a recess.

The presiding officers of both houses are dignified and able men, and conduct the business, in the midst of the confusion, promptly and correctly. Very rarely indeed is a point of order raised, and should a recent Jefferson Manual representative from Queens be caught suddenly in the South Carolina Legislature, he would be caped and shown as a carlosity. There are in the House of Representatives three reporters, and in the Senate one. But this is accounted for by the fact that no lobbying is done on the foor, and no stationery orders are allowed. Both members and reporters are furnished with such articles of stationery as are required for use in the chamber, and that is all. Another feature of distinction between this Legislature and our own is the fact that "every member here pays fell fare for all his railcoad riding. No such thing as a "free pass" to a representative was ever heard of in the State. The moral of all this is, that the South C

The Election of United States Senator-The Senator Elect-Senator Hammond and his Flimily-The Officers of the Delphin, de.

The struggle for the United States Senator for the long erm ended in the South Carolina Legislature to-day by the election of the Hon. James Chesnut, Jr., conservative, by a vote of ninety three, against fifty four cast for ex-Governor Adams, fire eater. Colonel Chesnut will be an acquisition to the social circles at Washington, if he does not make any marked addition to the brilliancy and ability of the Schale Chamber. He is a gentleman by nature, as well as by education, of pleasing manners, attractive personal appearance, fair intelligence, and considerable personal appearance, fair intelligence, and considerable wealth. He is a practising lawyer, as well as an extensive planter, and has been accorded an honorable position at the bar in his district. At the present time he is President of the Senate of his State, a position to which he was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the bestowal of the office of Governor upon Governor Abstron, his predeceasor. The Senate elect is abent forty three years of age; in height about five feet nine or ten undest good figure, dark hair and eyes, no whoskers, and what the ladies would probably call quite hattlesome. He has many warm admirers in the State, but mainly for his conteons and amable manners, for he is modest and retiring as a politican, and quite unostentations in the parade of his political opinions. Nevertheless be his been bold and firm when occasion has required, and in 1851, as a member of the lower bouge in the State Legislatore, he was a strong "en operationist," and resolutely and cayleldingly opposed the secession movement in all its phases. He calls himself, as all do here, a strict State rights man, but of conservative views; that is to say, that while adhering firmly to the right of secession, ac, he is opposed to the slave trade agitation, and would regard the reconstruction, and in according to the stave trade agitation, and would regard the re-opinized to the slave trade agitation, and would regard the re-opinized for the traffic, were it possible, as a neath blow to the interests of South Carolina, ledged, at the present time, Ool, chestual appears to be a true representative mae of south Carolina, both in her poincy and her well recognized principies.

Senator Hammond arrived new last evening, with his family—his note, two daughters, and two domestics, enrolled or well recognized principies.

Senator Hammond is of course just now the "observed of all observers" here, as he wis the North. He recent species have touched the popular subment to yield his personal denses for a tramph of principle, and wealth. He is a practising lawyer, as well as an exten-

less it the expression of his sentiments, it emissing intrices and wire working, weathly enough not to care a straw for the world, and probably a little too regardless of all save his own wistes and opinions. A little above the mediann height-probably about first five years of age—simewhat heavily built, round hack and somewhat awaward looking in figure, partially hald, white hair, a keen, bright eye, projecting ears, good, hold features, and a mouth expressive of firmness and semenality. These make out the personal appearance of a man upon whom, almost as much as upon the "Little Guatt," the eyes of the nation are at this time fixed. His wife is a good looking lady, about six or eight years his jahoor, of easy, pleasing and refined manners. Of the two daughters now with him, the oldest, a young lady of about eighteen years of age, is a very interesting looking girl, of an intelligent and pleasing counternance, without being handsome, and with a fine, noble figure. She bas all the appearance of a true hearted, unsideded, amidable young woman. Her sister is about twelve years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and pretty child. One of Governor Hammond's sone—a gentleman about twenty-five years of age, and a bright and because of the large particular of the majority of the people of the State are understand and conservative in their sentiments, a firm of understand and conservative in their sentiments,

is now peptide with all. Leoninant Bradiert, who has with him a very feasible and accomplished wite, is quality well liked, and so are all the other officers of the United States ship Polyhin. List more of them another United.

Our Herlin Correspondence.

Benus, Nov. 24, 1858.

The Elections—Discippointment of the Anticophilic of the Prince of the Pr

seems, indeed, that the property are conscious of having committed a mintake, for they have been trying since to explain away M. Flottwell's "cacy been trying since to in the official journal, and a circular have continued a riccial the presidents or governors of the different proviations of exclusive" or "extreme" opinions—that is, the chiefs of the Kunz Zeitung faction; but it is very probablishe inter will persuale "innocent people in the country" that it is only the democrats who are pointed at by the official publication, and that the best way of forwarding the views of the present ministry will be by voting for the adherents of their preferencesors. In short, M. Flottwell has succeeded to admiration in digusting the friends of his colleagues and encouraging their adversaries; and, when it is recollected that he was Governor of the province of Brandenburg for a number of years, under the

values of Beninstance that the was observed and provided with the Mandenith, whosh they deminished from office like other public functionaries who had shown as rule of M. de Mandenith, whosh they deminished from office like other year like in and constitutional progress, retains a man in his cabinet who still clings to what he country on likeral and constitutional progress, retains a man in his cabinet who still clings to what he call the 'traditions on which the power and greatness of Prussa are founded"—that it to say, absolute rule on the right direction by removing some of the official personages, who are among he most zashout tools of the late administration—e.g., M. de Kiest Retzow, Governor of the Rhenish Provinces, and M. Peters, President at Minden—but it will be of little use turning out the understrappers as long as men of the same stamp are retained at the council found itself.

Governor of the Rhenish Provinces, and M. Peters, President at Minden—but it will be off little use turning out the primary elections; if it had been, the number of citizens who abstained from voting would have been still greater, and the reactionists would have been encouraged to propose their own candidates for endbanner, instead of supporting moderately liberal men, as they did an many cases, to keep out the more advanced democratic. Here in Berlin the deputies returned yesteritay are the same and were laced upon in the prehiminary beautiful and the other democratic leaders having given notice, as I just mentioned, that they had concluded to retire from the field. Berlin is divided into four electoral districts, the first of which choose, three and the balance two members each. In the littrat district the depretion still the whose the result of the history of the prehiminary and the other democratic leaders having given notice, as I just mentioned, that they had concluded to retire from the field. Berlin is divided into four electoral districts, the first of which choose, three of the control of the present of the country

Our Venezuela Correspondence.

VALENCIA, Nov. 24, 1858. solidation of the Public Debt-Improvined Diplomati-Absence of Protection for American Interests-Propo Reception of General Paez, do., de.

I am at present in the nominal capital of Venezue til the capital shall be determined by the Convention, which has assumed all kinds of power and responsibilities, without the authority of a constitution to base their acts upon; consequently, all such acts are supposed to be un-constitutional.

All matters in Venezuela proceed tail foremost. The Venezuelans crucify Jesus Christ on Thursday and celebrate the resurrection on Saturday. The anniversary of independence falls on the 5th of July, but they commence the celebration on the 4th, at 12 o'clock, and illuminate the evening before the day of celebration. Thus everything is adelante except justice and the payment of debta; these are far behind. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Convention, the public debt stands

Foreign debt. \$20,962,212 87
Interest unpaid 4,955,783 66
Domestic debt. 22,210,091 47

Total. 22,210,091 47

Total. 48,129,088 of The country is kept peor by a host of unnecessary expenses. The entire population is less than fifteen hundred thousand—equal to a third rate State in the American Lution—each province having a Governor and Legislative body, at a heavy annual expense.

Suppose each of the countles in the State of New York (which have a larger population than the provinces of Venezuela) had a Governor and Legislative Assembly, and every town a Mayor and Corporation, as the cantons of Venezuela have, would not the State be reduced to poverty?

Add to this a bost of bishops and priests, all receiving malaries from the public treasury, independent of their ex-